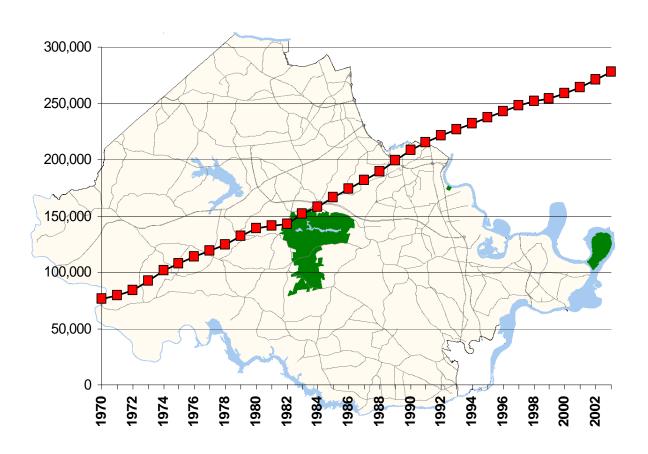


Chesterfield County Planning Department

The Chesterfield County Demographic and Economic Profile

May 2004



Providing a FIRST CHOICE community through excellence in public service

The Chesterfield County Demographic and Economic Profile

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Chesterfield County at a Glance

| Latest Population Estimat | e: | 284,000 (| January 1, 2004) | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Population Trends | Number | Increase | Share of the metro* area | |
| 1990 Census | 209,274 | - | 22.0% | |
| 2000 Census | 259,903 | 24.2% | 23.7% | |
| 2010 Projection | 316,000 | 21.6% | 25.6% | |
| 2020 Projection | 366,000 | 15.8% | 26.9% | |
| | <u>1990</u> | <u>2000</u> | Jan. 1, 2004 | |
| Housing Units | 77,329 | 97,707 | 107,610 | |
| Land Area | 285,702 Ac | res | 446.4 Squ | are Miles |
| Age Distribution | <u>1990</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>2010</u> | 2020 |
| Under 10 | 17% | 15% | 12% | 12% |
| 10 to 19 | 16% | 16% | 14% | 11% |
| 20 to 59 | 59% | 58% | 57% | 52% |
| 60 and Older | 9% | 11% | 18% | 25% |
| Public School Enrollment | | | | |
| | <u>1993</u> | 2003 | Change | |
| Elementary | 22,568 | 24,270 | 7.5% | |
| Middle | 10,895 | 13,517 | 24.1% | |
| High | 13,060 | 16,681 | 27.7% | |
| Total | 46,523 | 54,468 | 17.1% | |
| Median Household Income | 9 | | | |
| (| Chesterfield | Virginia | | |
| 1979 \$ | 23,924 \$ | 17,475 | | |
| 1989 \$ | 43,604 \$ | 33,328 | | |
| 2002 \$ | 55,921 \$ | 48,986 | | |
| Employment | | | | |
| Total Employment In C | County In 2003 | | 111,077 | |
| Total County Residents | | 003 | 145,841 | |
| Total County Modidonia | z zmpioyou m zc | ,,,,, | 1 10,041 | |
| Taxable Sales (In Millions of | , | | | |
| 1993 \$ | | | | |
| 2003 \$ | 2,947 | | | |

^{*} See definition on the bottom of page 2

Demographic Trends

According to data from the 2000 U.S. Census, Chesterfield County is the fourth largest county in Virginia and its fifth largest jurisdiction. The county's population growth from 1990 to 2000 accounted for almost 6 percent of the population growth in the commonwealth and was exceeded only by Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William counties.

Growth is expected to continue in Chesterfield at a rate that, though not as great as the rapid development of the 1980s and early 1990s, will still result in a projected increase of more than 60,000 persons between 2000 and 2010.

The 2000 Census shows that the median age of Chesterfield's population was 35.7 years, compared to 31.9 in 1990. Although this reflects a national trend toward an aging population, there is a much higher percentage of people under 18 in Chesterfield (28.3 percent) compared to all of Virginia (24.6 percent) and a lower percentage of persons over 65 (8.1 percent compared to 11.2 percent).

Traditional family makeup in the county is changing as can be seen by the 47 percent growth in female headed families from 1990 through 2000. Another significant change for Chesterfield is that although the population increased by 24 percent, the number of traditional families (mom, dad and kids) increased by only 5 percent. As in 1990, the number of households without children was greater than those with children. For 2000 this was 56 percent of all households, as compared to 1990, which was 53 percent. Even though both household types increased, those without children increased more rapidly.

Information on income, reflects Chesterfield County's relative affluence. Chesterfield continues to lead the Richmond-Petersburg Metropolitan Area* in median household income, determined to be \$55,921 for 2002. This is 1.14 times greater than the state median.

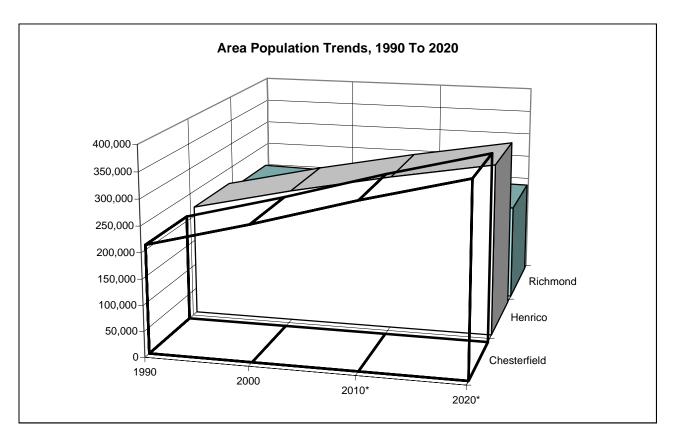
*In 2002, the Richmond-Petersburg Metropolitan Area, henceforth referred to as the metro area, included the counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, Powhatan and Prince George, and the cities of Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg and Richmond. In June of 2003 the U.S. Department of Commerce redefined the metro area, adding the following counties: Amelia, Caroline, Cumberland, King and Queen. King William, Louisa and Sussex. All metro area data for years other than 2003 refer to the old definition.

A. Population Trends In The Richmond-Petersburg Metropolitan Area

According to population projections produced by the Virginia Employment Commission in 2003 Chesterfield County will be the most populous jurisdiction in the Richmond-Petersburg Metropolitan Area by 2010. The rapid growth of the County is reflected in the chart below. Although Chesterfield is no longer one of the fastest growing counties in Virginia, the county may still add more than 100,000 people between 2000 and 2020, even though the growth rate has and will continue to moderate.

| | | | | | 1990 To | 2000 To | 2010 To |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Jurisdiction | 1990 | 2000 | 2010* | 2020* | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
| | | | | | Change | Change | Change |
| Chesterfield | 209,274 | 259,903 | 316,000 | 366,000 | 24.2% | 21.6% | 15.8% |
| Henrico | 217,849 | 262,300 | 301,000 | 335,000 | 20.4% | 14.8% | 11.3% |
| Richmond | 202,798 | 197,790 | 191,600 | 189,600 | -2.5% | -3.1% | -1.0% |
| Metro Area | 949,244 | 1,096,957 | 1,233,300 | 1,359,500 | 15.6% | 12.4% | 10.2% |
| Virginia | 6,187,358 | 7,078,515 | 7,892,900 | 8,601,900 | 14.4% | 11.5% | 9.0% |

Note: Only the largest jurisdictions are shown for comparison purposes.

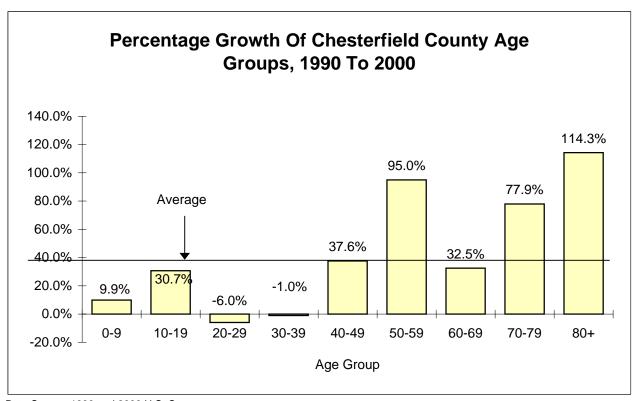


Data Source: 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census. 2010 and 2020 Virginia Employment Comm. Projections

B. Age Distribution Trends In Chesterfield County

Comparison of Chesterfield County age groupings for 1990 and 2000 shows the greatest growth in the 50-59 and 40-49 categories. The households making up the 30 to 39 year grouping, including the first wave of the "X" generation, show a decrease in numbers. This accounts for the small growth in the 0 to 9 age group. It is also important to note significant percentage growth in the number of Chesterfield residents over age 70.

| Age | | | 1990 -2000 | Percent |
|-------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| Group | 1990 | 2000 | Growth | Change |
| 0-9 | 34,705 | 38,150 | 3,445 | 9.9% |
| 10-19 | 32,498 | 42,465 | 9,967 | 30.7% |
| 20-29 | 29,414 | 27,660 | -1,754 | -6.0% |
| 30-39 | 42,260 | 41,830 | -430 | -1.0% |
| 40-49 | 34,165 | 47,014 | 12,849 | 37.6% |
| 50-59 | 16,981 | 33,109 | 16,128 | 95.0% |
| 60-69 | 11,651 | 15,435 | 3,784 | 32.5% |
| 70-79 | 5,625 | 10,008 | 4,383 | 77.9% |
| 80+ | 1,975 | 4,232 | 2,257 | 114.3% |
| Total | 209,274 | 259,903 | 50,629 | 24.2% |



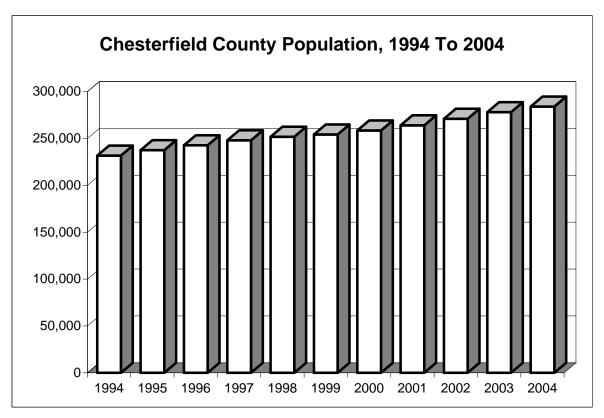
Data Source: 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census

C. Population Growth In Chesterfield County, 1994 to 2004

The latest estimate of Chesterfield County's population is 284,000 as of January 1, 2004. After a slow down at the end of the 1990s the rate of growth has picked up in the last three years.

| Year | Total | Natural | Net | Total | Annual |
|----------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| (As of Jan. 1) | Population | Increase | Migration | Increase | Growth Rate |
| 1994 | 231,700 | 2,300 | | | |
| 1995 | 237,500 | 2,300 | 3,500 | 5,800 | 2.5% |
| 1996 | 242,700 | 2,200 | 3,000 | 5,200 | 2.2% |
| 1997 | 248,000 | 2,000 | 3,300 | 5,300 | 2.2% |
| 1998 | 251,800 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 3,800 | 1.5% |
| 1999 | 254,200 | 1,800 | 600 | 2,400 | 1.0% |
| 2000 | 258,500 | 2,000 | 2,300 | 4,300 | 1.7% |
| 2001 | 264,000 | 2,000 | 3,500 | 5,500 | 2.1% |
| 2002 | 271,000 | 1,900 | 5,100 | 7,000 | 2.8% |
| 2003 | 278,000 | 1,800 | 5,200 | 7,000 | 2.8% |
| 2004 | 284,000 | NA | NA | 6,000 | 2.3% |

Note: NA means that Natural Increase is not yet available

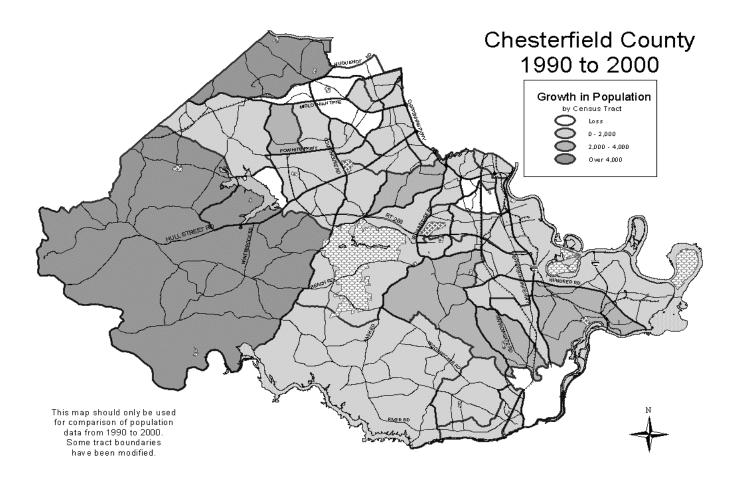


Data Source: Chesterfield County Planning Dept. Estimates

D. Change in Population by Census Tract, 1990 to 2000

As can be seen from the map below, the areas of the county where the population increased significantly in the last ten years are west and south of Swift Creek Reservoir and along the northwest portion of Robious Road. Eight tracts showed declines in population. Most of the reduction can be attributed to aging households with fewer numbers of children. The greatest loss in population occurred just west of Jefferson Davis Highway. This was due to significant redevelopment taking place at Winchester Greens, where the number of apartments was reduced by more than 180 units.

This map was created from data found on the following page.



Source: 2000 U.S. Census

E. Change in Population by Census Tract, 1990 To 2000

| | I | April 1, | 1990 | April 1, | 2000 | 1990 - 2000 | % Change |
|---------|--------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Census | Square | 1990 | Persons / | 2000 | Persons / | Population | in |
| | | | | | | | |
| Tract | Miles | Population | Sq Mile | Population | Sq Mile | Change | Population |
| 1001.96 | 2.27 | 2,951 | 1,300 | 3,030 | 1,335 | 79 | 2.7% |
| 1001.97 | 1.02 | 1,915 | 1,877 | 2,162 | 2,120 | 247 | 12.9% |
| 1002.06 | 3.19 | 5,514 | 1,729 | 5,931 | 1,859 | 417 | 7.6% |
| 1002.07 | 4.32 | 7,730 | 1,789 | 7,880 | 1,824 | 150 | 1.9% |
| 1002.08 | 1.66 | 2,641 | 1,591 | 2,713 | 1,634 | 72 | 2.7% |
| 1002.95 | 1.51 | 6,116 | 4,050 | 6,241 | 4,133 | 125 | 2.0% |
| 1003 | 2.06 | 2,450 | 1,189 | 2,520 | 1,223 | 70 | 2.9% |
| 1004.03 | 24.51 | 2,681 | 109 | 3,803 | 155 | 1,122 | 41.9% |
| 1004.04 | 0.96 | 1,691 | 1,761 | 2,162 | 2,252 | 471 | 27.9% |
| 1004.05 | 0.69 | 2,018 | 2,925 | 2,092 | 3,032 | 74 | 3.7% |
| 1004.06 | 1.40 | 1,586 | 1,133 | 966 | 690 | (620) | -39.1% |
| 1004.07 | 3.11 | 3,030 | 974 | 3,211 | 1,032 | 181 | 6.0% |
| 1004.08 | 5.28 | 6,330 | 1,199 | 7,618 | 1,443 | 1,288 | 20.3% |
| 1005.04 | 7.32 | 5,918 | 808 | 7,953 | 1,086 | 2,035 | 34.4% |
| 1005.05 | 3.93 | 4,382 | 1,115 | 4,766 | 1,213 | 384 | 8.8% |
| 1005.06 | 4.36 | 3,394 | 778 | 4,656 | 1,068 | 1,262 | 37.2% |
| 1005.91 | 15.05 | 4,457 | 296 | 7,184 | 477 | 2,727 | 61.2% |
| 1006 | 1.26 | 3,099 | 2,460 | 3,464 | 2,749 | 365 | 11.8% |
| 1007.01 | 4.49 | 4,338 | 966 | 4,845 | 1,079 | 507 | 11.7% |
| 1007.02 | 10.64 | 1,519 | 143 | 1,585 | 149 | 66 | 4.3% |
| 1007.03 | 52.77 | 4,741 | 90 | 5,542 | 105 | 801 | 16.9% |
| 1008.04 | 2.01 | 3,949 | 1,965 | 4,307 | 2,143 | 358 | 9.1% |
| 1008.05 | 2.15 | 3,279 | 1,525 | 4,508 | 2,097 | 1,229 | 37.5% |
| 1008.06 | 0.85 | 4,044 | 4,758 | 3,945 | 4,641 | (99) | -2.4% |
| 1008.07 | 1.32 | 1,508 | 1,142 | 1,392 | 1,055 | (116) | -7.7% |
| 1008.09 | 29.15 | 4,870 | 167 | 5,964 | 205 | 1,094 | 22.5% |
| 1008.11 | 19.57 | 3,688 | 188 | 6,817 | 348 | 3,129 | 84.8% |
| 1008.12 | 5.06 | 3,611 | 714 | 4,608 | 911 | 997 | 27.6% |
| 1008.14 | 2.66 | 3,420 | 1,286 | 3,642 | 1,369 | 222 | 6.5% |
| 1008.15 | 2.18 | 3,341 | 1,533 | 3,902 | 1,790 | 561 | 16.8% |
| 1008.16 | 1.66 | 4,360 | 2,627 | 4,420 | 2,663 | 60 | 1.4% |
| 1008.17 | 1.71 | 2,774 | 1,622 | 3,538 | 2,069 | 764 | 27.5% |
| 1008.93 | 6.11 | 4,208 | 689 | 6,270 | 1,026 | 2,062 | 49.0% |
| 1009.02 | 1.98 | 4,112 | 2,077 | 3,914 | 1,977 | (198) | -4.8% |
| 1009.07 | 1.88 | 2,294 | 1,220 | 2,441 | 1,298 | 147 | 6.4% |
| 1009.08 | 2.70 | 7,056 | 2,613 | 6,828 | 2,529 | (228) | -3.2% |
| 1009.09 | 3.78 | 8,184 | 2,165 | 7,604 | 2,012 | (580) | -7.1% |
| 1009.10 | 2.55 | 5,102 | 2,001 | 5,135 | 2,014 | 33 | 0.6% |
| 1009.12 | 2.19 | 5,566 | 2,542 | 5,534 | 2,527 | (32) | -0.6% |
| 1009.13 | 4.92 | 5,952 | 1,210 | 7,581 | 1,541 | 1,629 | 27.4% |
| 1009.15 | 1.93 | 4,158 | 2,154 | 3,911 | 2,026 | (247) | -5.9% |
| 1009.16 | 17.20 | 4,706 | 274 | 5,962 | 347 | 1,256 | 26.7% |
| 1009.17 | 4.28 | 5,524 | 1,291 | 7,807 | 1,824 | 2,283 | 41.3% |
| 1009.18 | 4.29 | 6,393 | 1,490 | 8,024 | 1,870 | 1,631 | 25.5% |
| 1009.19 | 7.42 | 4,700 | 633 | 6,063 | 817 | 1,363 | 29.0% |
| 1009.94 | 16.28 | 9,766 | 600 | 14,251 | 875 | 4,485 | 45.9% |
| 1010.01 | 122.72 | 8,615 | 70 | 20,724 | 169 | 12,109 | 140.6% |
| 1010.02 | 5.23 | 5,593 | 1,069 | 10,487 | 2,005 | 4,894 | 87.5% |

Note: This data should only be used for comparison of populations between 1990 and 2000. Some tract boundaries have been modified.

Source: 1990 U. S. Census & Chesterfield County Planning Dpt. Modified Tracts

F. Race and Ethnicity

Chesterfield County has become more racially diverse over the last 10 years. Between 1990 and 2000, the county's minority population grew by 70 percent, and minorities made up about 23 percent of Chesterfield's 2000 population, compared to about 15 percent in 1990. As can be seen in the table on the right, there is a new category for 2000, multiple races. This resulted because the U.S. Census Bureau allowed people for the first time to indicate more than one race. Nationwide there was a very large increase in "other". The Census Bureau has indicated that it is possible that many Hispanics indicated "other" as there was no racial category for "Hispanic", and is consistent with the increase in Hispanic population. Hispanic people can be of any race.

| | | | Percent |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | Change |
| White | 177,067 | 199,447 | 13% |
| Black or African American | 27,196 | 46,195 | 70% |
| Native American | 487 | 851 | 75% |
| Asian* | 3,738 | 6,265 | 68% |
| Other | 786 | 3,472 | 342% |
| Multiple Races | | 3,673 | |
| Hispanic | 2,511 | 7,617 | 203% |
| Total | 209,274 | 259,903 | 24% |

Source: U.S. Census

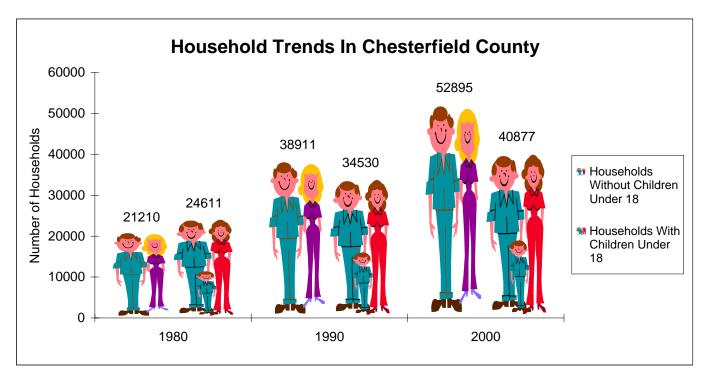
*Note: For purposes of valid comparison, the 2000 Asian population also includes native Hawaiian and other pacific islanders

G. Family Characteristics

| Family Type | | | Percent |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Гаппу тур е | 1990 | 2000 | Change |
| Married Couple Families | 49,326 | 58,363 | 18% |
| Female Headed Families | 7,138 | 10,479 | 47% |
| Male Headed Families | 1,931 | 3,297 | 71% |
| Total | 58,395 | 72,139 | 24% |

Source: U.S. Census

Family and household characteristics for Chesterfield County parallel national trends. The chart below indicates that by 1990 there were more households without children than households with children. This trend has continued into 2000 with households without children increasing at two times the rate of households with children.



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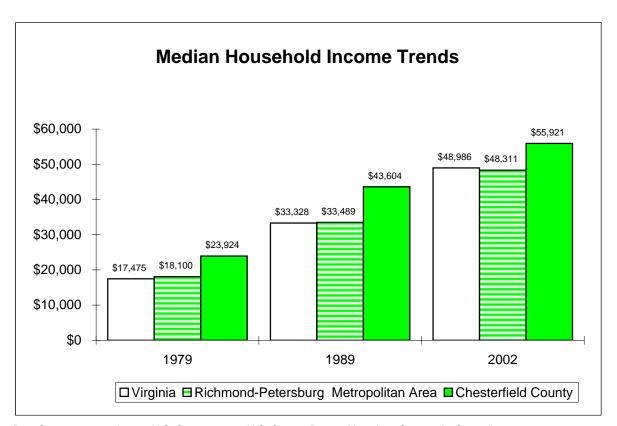
Data Source: 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census

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H. Median Household Income

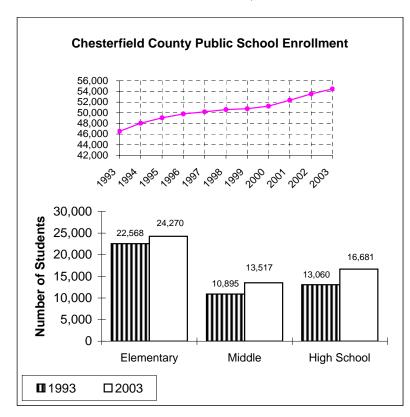
As shown in the accompanying chart and table, the median household income of Chesterfield County residents grew at a greater amount between 1979 and 2002 than the entire state. In 1979 there was a \$6,449 difference between Chesterfield and all of Virginia. By 2002 the gap had grown to \$6,935.

| Area | 1979 | 1989 | 2002 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Chesterfield County | \$23,924 | \$43,604 | \$55,921 |
| Richmond-Petersburg Metropolitan Area | \$18,100 | \$33,489 | \$48,311 |
| Virginia | \$17,475 | \$33,328 | \$48,986 |

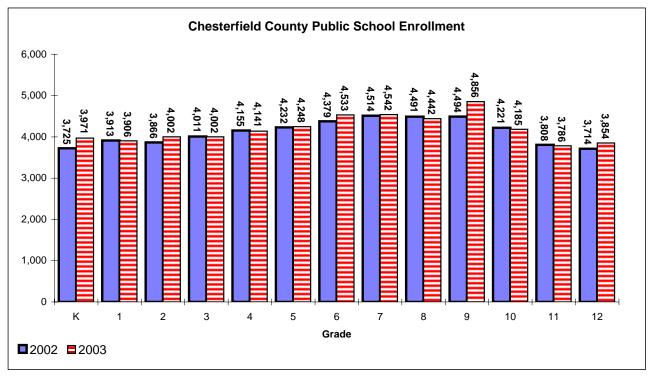


Data Source:1979 and 1989, U.S. Census. 2002, U.S. Census Bureau "American Community Survey"

I. Public School Enrollment, 1993 To 2003



The information shown in the charts on the left compares public school enrollment in Chesterfield County in 1993 and 2003. In those ten years, enrollment increased by an average of 795 students per year. The greatest increase in that time period was in high school enrollment, a net growth of 3,621. Enrollment is shown below by grade for the years 2002 and 2003. The fall 2003 enrollment (54,468)represents about 19 percent of the total county population, and showed an increase of 1.7% from 2002. Although there were 945 more students than last year most of that growth took place in only five grades. Five other grades had a decline in enrollment.



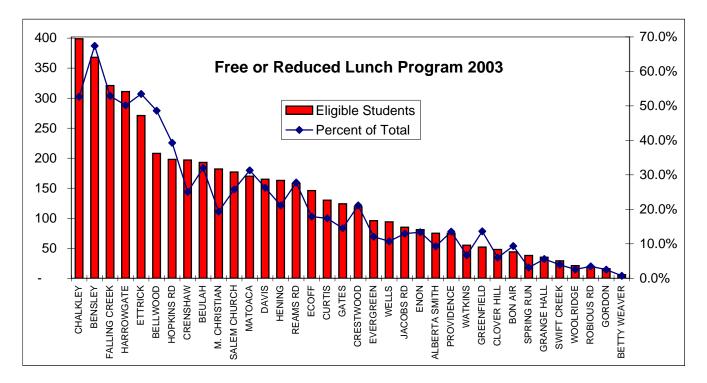
Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

J. Elementary School Free and Reduced Lunch

The table below shows both the number and percentage of students at each elementary school who were eligible for the free- or reduced-lunch programs in 2003. The graph is sorted by the number of eligible students, Chalkley having the most and Betty Weaver the fewest. Bensley had the highest percentage of eligible students at 67.4%. The county average was 19.7%.

| ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 2003 F/R Lunch | 2003 Students | 2003 % F/R Lunch |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| ALBERTA SMITH | 75 | 811 | 9.2% |
| BELLWOOD | 208 | 428 | 48.6% |
| BENSLEY | 368 | 546 | 67.4% |
| BETTY WEAVER | 6 | 828 | 0.7% |
| BEULAH | 193 | 603 | 32.0% |
| BON AIR | 44 | 471 | 9.3% |
| CHALKLEY | 399 | 758 | 52.6% |
| CLOVER HILL | 48 | 802 | 6.0% |
| CRENSHAW | 197 | 787 | 25.0% |
| CRESTWOOD | 119 | 563 | 21.1% |
| CURTIS | 130 | 748 | 17.4% |
| DAVIS | 165 | 628 | 26.3% |
| ECOFF | 146 | 816 | 17.9% |
| ENON | 81 | 606 | 13.4% |
| ETTRICK | 271 | 507 | 53.5% |
| EVERGREEN | 96 | 797 | 12.0% |
| FALLING CREEK | 321 | 607 | 52.9% |
| GORDON | 16 | 638 | 2.5% |

| ELEMENTARY | 2003 F/R | 2003 | 2003 % F/R |
|--------------|----------|----------|------------|
| SCHOOL | Lunch | Students | Lunch |
| GATES | 124 | 855 | 14.5% |
| GRANGE HALL | 35 | 625 | 5.6% |
| GREENFIELD | 52 | 382 | 13.6% |
| HARROWGATE | 311 | 620 | 50.2% |
| HENING | 163 | 772 | 21.1% |
| HOPKINS RD | 198 | 504 | 39.3% |
| JACOBS RD | 85 | 657 | 12.9% |
| M. CHRISTIAN | 182 | 941 | 19.3% |
| MATOACA | 170 | 543 | 31.3% |
| PROVIDENCE | 75 | 554 | 13.5% |
| REAMS RD | 158 | 569 | 27.8% |
| ROBIOUS RD | 19 | 551 | 3.4% |
| SALEM CHURCH | 177 | 687 | 25.8% |
| SPRING RUN | 38 | 1,234 | 3.1% |
| SWIFT CREEK | 29 | 739 | 3.9% |
| WATKINS | 55 | 824 | 6.7% |
| WELLS | 94 | 876 | 10.7% |
| WOOLRIDGE | 21 | 826 | 2.5% |



Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

Economic Trends

The rapid growth of Chesterfield County's economy is closely linked to the county's emergence as one of the primary suburbs in the Richmond-Petersburg Metropolitan Area, as well as the entire commonwealth. As the county's population has grown, so have the number of businesses providing goods and services. By 2003 Chesterfield had captured more than 24 percent of the region's retail sales dollars.

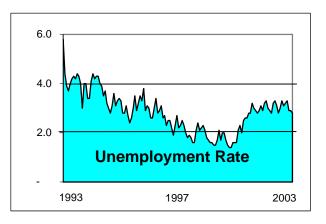
From 1993 to 2003, the total number of jobs in the county increased at a faster rate (34 percent) than the increase in population (25 percent).

Although Chesterfield's unemployment has risen recently (2.8 percent as of December 2003), this rate remains relatively low compared to Virginia (3.3 percent) and the nation (5.4 percent). In 2003, more than 145,000 persons in Chesterfield were employed. The majority of those workers still commute out of the county, but according to the 2000 census, a larger percentage of them stay in Chesterfield than did in 1990. In addition, more than 33,000 of the Richmond-Petersburg Metropolitan Areas workers commuted into Chesterfield County in 2000.

In the last 10 years, commercial and industrial construction in the county has averaged more than 100 new buildings and additions per year, adding more than \$629 million in total value.

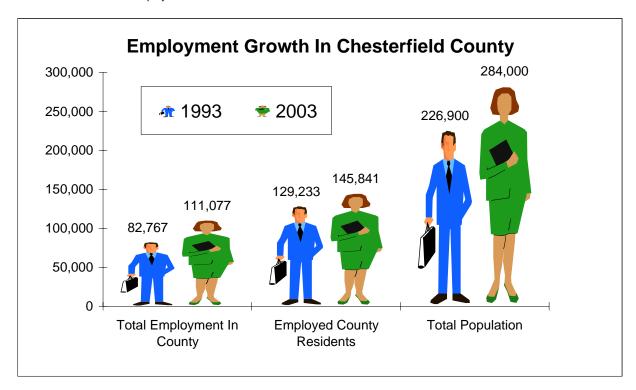
A. Employment Trends In Chesterfield County

The graph to the right shows the rate of unemployment in Chesterfield for the past 11 years. The high rate shown in the early 90s can be attributed to the national recession. Data contained in the table and chart below tracks overall trends in employment for Chesterfield County between 1993 and 2003. It shows that while the population of the county grew 25 percent over the ten year period, total employment in the county rose 34 percent, showing significant growth in jobs.



| | | | Net | Percent |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| | 1993 | 2003 | Change | Change |
| Total Employment In County | 82,767 | 111,077 | 28,310 | 34% |
| Employed County Residents | 129,233 | 145,841 | 16,608 | 13% |
| Total Population | 226,900 | 284,000 | 57,100 | 25% |

^{*} Note: 2003 Total Employment is for the Third Quarter.



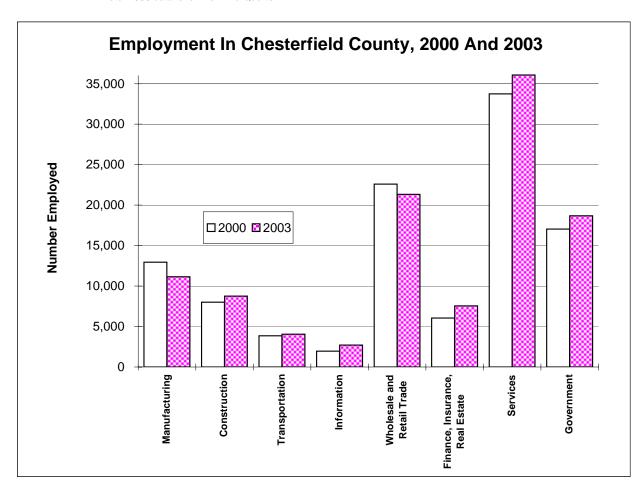
Data Source: Virginia Employment Commission

B. Employment By Business Sector

The information presented here shows the employment growth in various business sectors in Chesterfield County between 2000 and 2003. Before passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, businesses were classified by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Since NAFTA, businesses are classified by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). Because many types of businesses were reclassified, comparisons with old data will be misleading. The data below for 2000 was from the SIC system and has been reorganized into NAICS as best as was possible, and are not exact counts of jobs in Chesterfield.

| Employment In Chesterfield County | | | Net | Percent |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| By Category | 2000 | 2003 | Change | Change |
| Manufacturing | 12,950 | 11,142 | (1,808) | -14.0% |
| Construction | 8,000 | 8,760 | 760 | 9.5% |
| Transportation | 3,850 | 4,044 | 194 | 5.0% |
| Information | 1,950 | 2,710 | 760 | 39.0% |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 22,600 | 21,329 | (1,271) | -5.6% |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate | 6,050 | 7,556 | 1,506 | 24.9% |
| Services | 33,750 | 36,077 | 2,327 | 6.9% |
| Government | 17,050 | 18,675 | 2,504 | 14.7% |
| Total, including unreported data | 108,117 | 111,077 | 2,960 | 2.7% |

*Note: 2003 data is for the Third Quarter.



C. Retail Trade In Chesterfield County

1997 CENSUS OF RETAIL TRADE

Every five years the U.S. Census Bureau conducts a national economic census of businesses involved in various sectors of the economy, including retail trade. For 1997 significant changes were made as to business classifications, so comparisons with previous data will be misleading. As can be seen from the accompanying chart, Chesterfield county captured over one quarter of the retail sales in the metro area. This places Chesterfield second only to Henrico in the metro area, and fifth over all in Virginia. Local data for 2002 is not yet available.

Data on other sectors of the economy, including services, manufacturing, transportation and finance, can be obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau at census.gov.

| | | Chesterfield | Percent of Metro Area | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| 1997 | Metro Area | Totals | Chesterfield | Henrico | Richmond |
| Establishments | 4,145 | 938 | 22.6% | 27.7% | 24.4% |
| Sales | \$9,207,079 | \$2,412,612 | 26.2% | 32.3% | 18.9% |
| Employment | 59,324 | 15,275 | 25.7% | 32.2% | 19.5% |



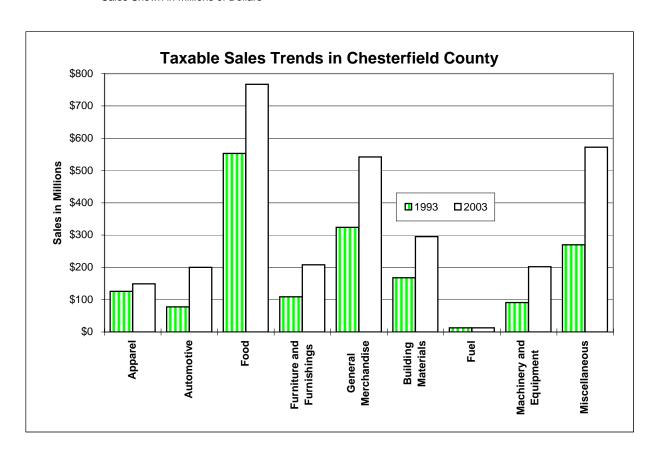
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

D. Taxable Sales Trends In Chesterfield County By Category

Taxable sales data for Chesterfield County reflects shifts brought about by the county's population growth. The greatest change between 1993 and 2003 was in the miscellaneous category followed by general merchandise and food.

| Chesterfield County | | | | Percent |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| Taxable Sales Category | 1993* | 2003* | Change | Change |
| Apparel | \$126 | \$149 | \$23 | 18.3% |
| Automotive | \$78 | \$200 | \$122 | 156.4% |
| Food | \$553 | \$767 | \$214 | 38.7% |
| Furniture and Furnishings | \$109 | \$208 | \$99 | 90.8% |
| General Merchandise | \$324 | \$542 | \$218 | 67.3% |
| Building Materials | \$168 | \$295 | \$127 | 75.6% |
| Fuel | \$13 | \$13 | \$0 | 0.0% |
| Machinery and Equipment | \$91 | \$202 | \$111 | 122.0% |
| Miscellaneous | \$270 | \$572 | \$302 | 111.9% |

^{*}Sales Shown in Millions of Dollars



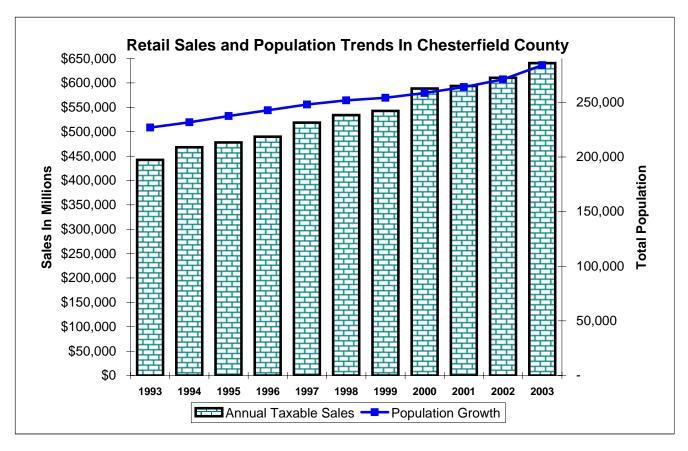
Source: State Department of Taxation

E. Taxable Sales Trends In Chesterfield County

Taxable sales trends in Chesterfield County are shown here. Total sales in 2003 ranked Chesterfield fifth in the state and second to Henrico County in the metro area. This puts Chesterfield at almost 4 percent of the state total and over 24 percent of the metro area. Between 1993 and 2003, average taxable sales grew at a greater rate than the county's population. Although the number establishments declined in 2000, the amount of taxable sales increased. This is most likely the result of the consolidation of extraneous businesses into more efficient areas.

| Year | Number of | Taxable | Average | |
|------|----------------|---------|---------------|--|
| | Establishments | Sales * | Taxable Sales | |
| 1993 | 3,915 | \$1,732 | \$442,324 | |
| 1994 | 3,958 | \$1,853 | \$468,115 | |
| 1995 | 4,096 | \$1,959 | \$478,198 | |
| 1996 | 4,187 | \$2,052 | \$490,041 | |
| 1997 | 4,237 | \$2,198 | \$518,763 | |
| 1998 | 4,354 | \$2,326 | \$534,221 | |
| 1999 | 4,484 | \$2,433 | \$542,596 | |
| 2000 | 4,396 | \$2,587 | \$588,490 | |
| 2001 | 4,416 | \$2,623 | \$593,976 | |
| 2002 | 4,443 | \$2,713 | \$610,623 | |
| 2003 | 4,598 | \$2,947 | \$640,931 | |

^{*}Taxable Sales in Millions of Dollars



Source: Virginia Department of Taxation

F. Commuting Patterns From Chesterfield County, 1990 and 2000

The data below shows that the largest number of employed county residents are employed in Chesterfield. The map indicates that Richmond and Henrico far outnumber all other jurisdictions as employment destinations for Chesterfield workers. Note that fewer of Chesterfield's workers were working in Richmond in 2000 but many more were working in Henrico and Chesterfield.

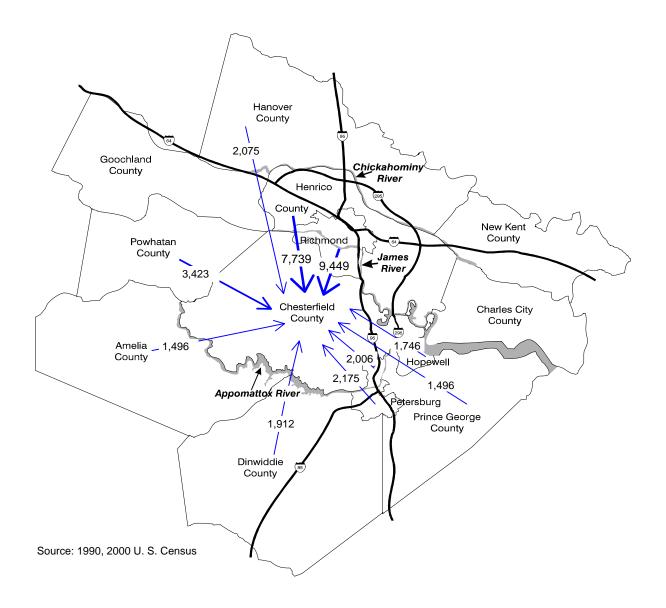
| | Commutar | _ | Map Legend | |
|--|---|--|--------------------|---------------|
| Job Location | Commuters 1990 | 2000 | Over 30,000 | \rightarrow |
| Richmond Henrico | 12,738 | 34,899 20,329 | 10,000 - 29,999 | → |
| Remainder of metro area In Chesterfield | | 13,910 61,464 | 1,000 - 3,000 | \rightarrow |
| Goochland County 544 Powhatan County Amelia County | 798 Ch Appomattox Rive 985 Dinwiddie County | Chickahon River Alternation A | New Kent County | |
| | - | | | |

G. Commuting Patterns Into Chesterfield County, 1990 and 2000

The data below shows that the major source of workers for jobs in Chesterfield is, Chesterfield. The map indicates that Richmond and Henrico far outnumber all other jurisdictions in supplying workers. Note that the remainder of the metro area sent fewer workers to Chesterfield in 2000 than in 1990. Data for Amelia county is included, even though Amelia is not currently in the metro area.

| | Commuters | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|--|--|
| Worker's Home | 1990 | 2000 | | |
| Richmond | 8,696 | 9,449 | | |
| Henrico | 5,601 | 7,739 | | |
| Remainder of metro area | 17,739 | 15,899 | | |
| In Chesterfield | 50,119 | 61,464 | | |

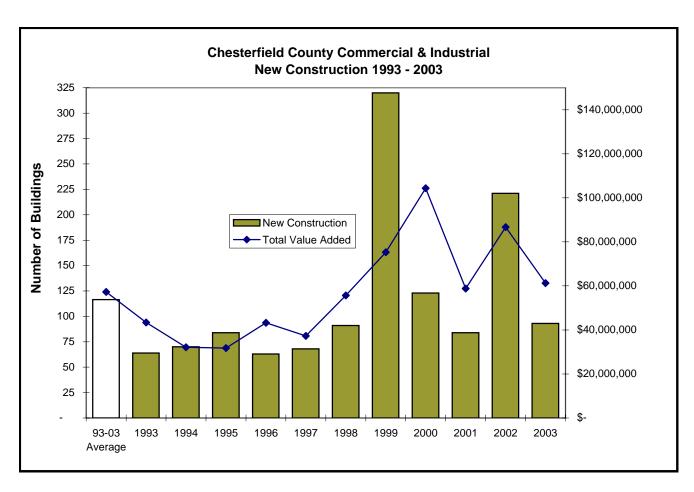




H. Commercial and Industrial New Construction 1993-2003

Every year the Department of Real Estate Assessment reports the quantity and value of new construction for commercial and industrial buildings. This data includes both new buildings and additions to existing buildings. As can be seen, 1999 was the peak year of the decade for the number of buildings added, however, because 111 buildings were added in October, with a value of only \$16,791300, the average value for the year is very low. Although total value has tended below the average from 1993 until 1997, the per building value has significantly increased in 1996, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2003 and especially 2000, with the record for most value added.

| | New | Total Value | Average Value | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--|--|
| | Construction | Added | per Building | | |
| 93-03 Average | 116 | \$ 57,260,127 | \$ 491,695 | | |
| 1993 | 64 | \$ 43,379,400 | \$ 677,803 | | |
| 1994 | 70 | \$ 32,103,500 | \$ 458,621 | | |
| 1995 | 84 | \$ 31,738,400 | \$ 377,838 | | |
| 1996 | 63 | \$ 43,273,900 | \$ 686,887 | | |
| 1997 | 68 | \$ 37,273,300 | \$ 548,137 | | |
| 1998 | 91 | \$ 55,676,900 | \$ 611,834 | | |
| 1999 | 320 | \$ 75,284,800 | \$ 235,265 | | |
| 2000 | 123 | \$ 104,381,900 | \$ 848,633 | | |
| 2001 | 84 | \$ 58,775,900 | \$ 699,713 | | |
| 2002 | 221 | \$ 86,727,600 | \$ 392,433 | | |
| 2003 | 93 | \$ 61,245,800 | \$ 658,557 | | |
| Total | 1,281 | \$ 629,861,400 | | | |

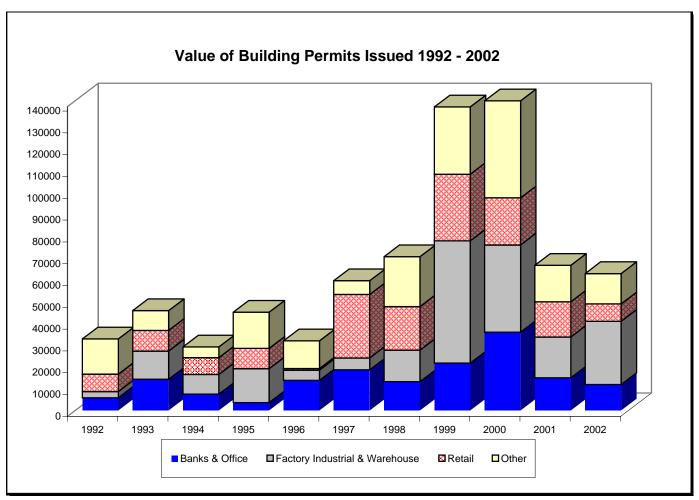


Source: Chesterfield County Assessors Office

I. Commercial Building Permits for New Construction 1992-2002

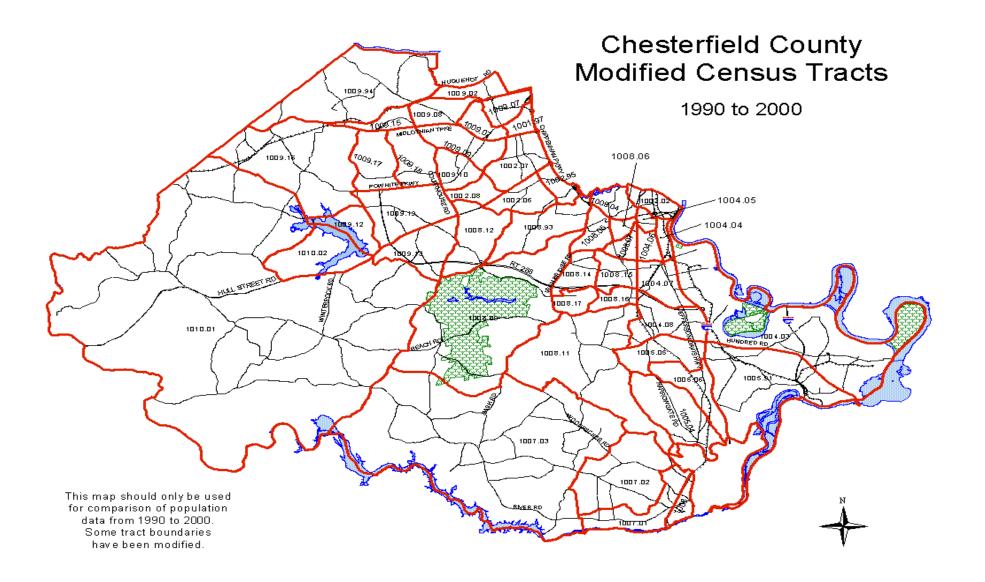
As can be seen from the accompanying table and chart. building permits for construction have commercial shown considerable variation in both total and type for the 10 years shown. There has been an upward trend since the recession of the early 1990s. Except for "other", which generally includes places of public assembly, group quarters and unmanned facilities, retail had been the big winner recently, until the boom in warehouse construction in the last four years. The large value for other in 2000 is due to three school projects. Year 2000 showed the most value in permits, far exceeding the average for the 90s. In fact, 1999 and 2000 comprise 41 percent of the total value from 1992 to 2002. Data for 2003 is not available.

| Estimated Value of Permits Issued, in \$1,000 | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----|---------|-------|---------|
| | E | Banks & Office | Factory Industrial & Warehouse | | | | Other | |
| 92-02 Average | \$ | 14,681 | \$ | 18,984 | \$ | 14,599 | \$ | 19,818 |
| 1992 | \$ | 5,862 | \$ | 2,814 | \$ | 7,999 | \$ | 16,123 |
| 1993 | \$ | 14,328 | \$ | 12,948 | \$ | 9,464 | \$ | 9,049 |
| 1994 | \$ | 7,502 | \$ | 9,037 | \$ | 7,725 | \$ | 4,886 |
| 1995 | \$ | 3,607 | \$ | 15,589 | \$ | 9,316 | \$ | 16,570 |
| 1996 | \$ | 13,836 | \$ | 4,669 | \$ | 753 | \$ | 12,700 |
| 1997 | \$ | 18,639 | \$ | 5,487 | \$ | 29,092 | \$ | 6,309 |
| 1998 | \$ | 13,250 | \$ | 14,415 | \$ | 20,007 | \$ | 22,869 |
| 1999 | \$ | 21,714 | \$ | 56,098 | \$ | 30,532 | \$ | 30,834 |
| 2000 | \$ | 35,878 | \$ | 40,030 | \$ | 21,600 | \$ | 68,017 |
| 2001 | \$ | 14,967 | \$ | 18,731 | \$ | 16,130 | \$ | 16,741 |
| 2002 | \$ | 11,912 | \$ | 29,002 | \$ | 7,975 | \$ | 13,896 |
| Total | \$ | 161,495 | \$ | 208,820 | \$ | 160,593 | \$ | 217,994 |



Source: Chesterfield County Building Inspection

Appendix



FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Chesterfield County Planning Department can help answer detailed questions about demographic trends in Chesterfield County. Call (804) 748-1075 for more information, or visit our Web site at chesterfield.gov/plan. Other sources of information include the following:

U.S. Census Data

The decennial census provides a wealth of information about population and housing characteristics by small areas of the county called census tracts. The Chesterfield County Planning Department has produced <u>The 2000 Census Report</u> containing detailed data at the census tract level, as well as county level data for 2000 and the previous two censuses.

Contacts: Bureau of Census, (704) 371-6144 or at census.gov

Chesterfield County Planning, 748-1050

Richmond Regional Planning District Commission, 358-3684

Traffic Zone Data

Traffic zone data is updated annually and provides current estimates for dwelling units and population by traffic zone. Each June, the estimates for the previous year become available. Zone boundaries are subject to change. Researchers should be sure to use the most current map.

Contacts: Chesterfield County Planning, 748-1050

Richmond Regional Planning District Commission, 358-3684

Employment Data

A variety of employment data for Chesterfield is available through Richmond Regional Planning District Commission. This includes recent employment data by traffic zones.

Contacts: Chesterfield County Planning, 748-1050

Richmond Regional Planning District Commission, 358-3684

Virginia Employment Commission, 786-8223

Regional Information

For the Richmond region, contact Richmond Regional Planning District Commission, 358-3684 For the Tri-Cities region, contact Crater Planning District Commission, 786-8223